



समग्र शिक्षा अभियान
(सेकेण्ड्री एजुकेशन)

QUESTION BANK 2022-23
CLASS-IX
SUBJECT- ENGLISH

लोक शिक्षण संचालनालय, गौतम नगर, मध्यप्रदेश
भोपाल

दूरभाष— 0755—2581064 2600124, पिनकोड—462023

माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल
हाईस्कूल परीक्षा सत्र 2022-23
BLUE PRINT OF QUESTION PAPER

कक्षा :- 9वीं
विषय :- अंग्रेजी

पूर्णांक :- 75
समय :- 3:00 घंटे

क्र.	इकाई एवं विषय वस्तु	इकाई पर आवंटित अंक	वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न	अंकवार प्रश्नों की संख्या					कुल प्रश्न
			1 अंक	2 अंक	3 अंक	4 अंक	5 अंक		
	Section - A (10 Marks) (Reading)								
1	Q.1 Unseen Passage	5	5	—	—	—	—	1	
2	Q.2 Unseen Passage	5	5	—	—	—	—	1	
	Section - B (16 Marks) (Writing)								
3	Q.3 Note Making (Title + Notes)	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	
4	Q.4 Letter Writing (Formal / Informal letter)	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	
5	Q.5 Long Composition (Essay/Article/Paragraph)	5	—	—	—	—	1	1	
6	Q.6 Picture Guided Composition	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	
	Section - C (10 Marks) (Grammar)								
7	Q.7 Fill in the blanks.	5	5	—	—	—	—	1	
8	Q.8 Do as directed.	5	5	—	—	—	—	1	
	Section - D (39 Marks) (Textbooks)								
9	Q.9 Textual MCQs (from 'Beehive').	4	4	—	—	—	—	1	
10	Q.10 (A) Extracts from Prose. (from 'Beehive') (B) Extracts from Poetry. (from 'Beehive')	6	3+3	—	—	—	—	1	(A+B)
11	Q.11 Short answer type questions from 'Beehive'	12	—	6	—	—	—	1	
12	Q.12 Short answer type questions from 'Poetry'.	4	—	2	—	—	—	1	
13	Q.13 Short answer type questions from 'Moments'	4	—	2	—	—	—	1	
14	Q.14 Long answer type questions from prose (Beehive)	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	
15	Q.15 Long answer type questions from Poetry (Beehive)	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	
16	Q.16 Long answer type questions from 'Moments'	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	
	कुल योग—	75	30	20	12	8	5	16	

प्रश्न पत्र निर्माण हेतु विशेष निर्देश -

- 40% वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न, 40% विषयपरक प्रश्न, 20% विश्लेषणात्मक प्रश्न होंगे।
- प्रश्न क्रमांक 1,2,7,8,9 एवं 10 में वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न होंगे। वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न हेतु 1 अंक निर्धारित है।
 - वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्नों को छोड़कर सभी प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प का प्रावधान होगा। यह विकल्प समान इकाई/उप इकाई से तथा समान कठिनाई स्तर वाले होंगे। इन प्रश्नों के उत्तरों की शब्द सीमा निम्नानुसार होगी -
 अतिलघुउत्तरीय प्रश्न 02 अंक लगभग 30 शब्द
 लघुउत्तरीय प्रश्न 03 अंक लगभग 75 शब्द
 विश्लेषणात्मक 04 अंक लगभग 120 शब्द
 05 अंक लगभग 150 शब्द
 - कठिनाई स्तर :- 40% सरल प्रश्न, 45% सामान्य प्रश्न, 15% कठिन प्रश्न।

सत्र 2022-23
कक्षा - 9वीं
विषय - अंग्रेजी
कम किया गया पाठ्यक्रम

1. **Book-Behive**
Prose section-
Packing
The Bond of Love
Poetry section-
The Duck and the Kangaroo
The Snake Trying
2. **Book-Moments**
Weathering the Storm in Ersama



Section -A Reading Comprehension

(2 passages x 5 Marks each = 10 Marks)

Q.1. Unseen Passage (5 Marks)

Q.2. Unseen Passage (5 Marks)

Passage-1

How you best improve your English depends on where you live, and particularly on, whether or not you live in an English-speaking community. If you hear spoken English every day and mix freely with English speaking people, that is, on the whole, an advantage. On the other hand, it is often confusing to have the whole language poured over you at once. Ideally, a step-by-step course should accompany or lead up to this experience. It will also help a great deal if you can easily get the sort of English books in which you are interested. To read a lot is essential. It is stupid not to venture outside the examination 'set books or the text books you have chosen for the intensive study. Read as many books in English as you can, not as study material but for pleasure. Do not choose the more difficult books you find, with the idea of listing and learning as many new words as possible. Choose what is likely to interest you and be sure in advance that it is not too hard.

Questions-

(i) Learning and improving English depends on –

- (a) reading a lot of English books.
- (b) choosing difficult
- (c) living in an English-speaking community
- (d) both (a) and (b)

(ii) What is essential when you learn English?

- (a) try to speak English with anyone
- (b) read a lot of difficult English books
- (c) you should enjoy the feeling of reading
- (d) none of these

(iii) What is often confusing for learners?

- (a) learning step by step
- (b) whole language poured over
- (c) reading for enjoyment
- (d) sorting books for reading

(iv) Which of these has similar meaning of 'accompany'?

- (a) go with (b) follow (c) take (d) all of these

(v) One can learn and improve English by living in an English-speaking community. (True/ False)

Passage-2

Necessity is indeed the mother of invention. When areas in and around Leh began to experience water shortages, life didn't grind to a halt. Why? Because Chewang Norphel, a retired civil engineer in the Jammu and Kashmir government came up with the idea of artificial glaciers. Ladakh, a cold desert at an altitude of 3,000-3,500 metres above sea level, has a low average annual rainfall rate of 50 mm. Glaciers have always been the only source of water. Agriculture is completely dependent on glacier melt unlike the rest of river/monsoon fed India. But over the years with increasing effects of climate change, rainfall and snowfall patterns have been changing, resulting in severe shortage and drought situations. Given the severe winter conditions, the window for farming is usually limited to one harvest season.

Questions:

- (i) What kind of landform is Ladakh?
a) Hot desert b) Cold desert c) Dry desert d) Hot and Dry desert
- (ii) Who was Chewang Norphel?
a) a retired principal b) a retired activist
c) a retired social worker d) a retired civil engineer
- (iii) Ladakh is at an altitude of metres above sea level.
a) 2000-2500 b) 1500-2000 c) 3000-3500 d) 2500-3000
- (iv) Find the word in the paragraph which means the same as 'a body of dense ice'.
a) river b) desert c) glacier d) all the above
- (v) Severe shortage of water is the result of-
(a) climate changes (b) changes in rainfall (c) changes in snowfall pattern (d) all of these

Passages-3

We are living in the Age of Science. Everyday new inventions are being made for the good of humanity. The scientific inventions began after the Industrial Revolution of 1789. Within these 200 years, science has made a wonderful progress. The aeroplane is one of the most important inventions of science during the Modern Age. It is the fastest means of transport known so far. An aeroplane resembles a flying bird in shape. Inside there are seats for the passengers and a cabin for the pilot. This cabin is called a cockpit. It has an engine that is worked by petrol. It is all made up of metal and can fly at a very high speed. Before taking off it runs on the runway for some distance to gather speed. Then it suddenly hops up the earth and takes off.

Questions

- (i) The scientific invention began after the Industrial Revolution of _____.
(a) 1889 (b) 1879 (c) 1789 (d) 1779
- (ii) The cabin for the pilot is called a -
(a) cube (b) cockpit (c) cubicle (d) chamber
- (iii) An aeroplane has an engine that is worked by-
(a) petrol (b) steam (c) diesel (d) gas
- (iv) Which of the following is the fastest means of transport?
(a) motor vehicle (b) ship (c) train (d) aeroplane
- (v) We are living in the -
(a) age of industrialisation (b) modern era (c) age of inventions (d) age of science

Passage-4

Barabati Fort, built by the Ganga dynasty on the banks of River Mahanadi, is one of the most sought-after tourist attractions of Cuttack. Located near the Baliyatra Ground, this ruined fort stands on the west side of the Millennium City. According to historians, Barabati Fort once housed a nine-storey palace. While the fort is spread over an area of 102 acres, it has a 20-yard-wide moat to protect the structure. What stands at the site today are the ruins of the palace on an earthen mound, the hyacinth-filled moat and the fort. The area is protected by the Archaeological Survey of India. The construction of the fort was started in 989 AD by King Marakata Keshari while he was building embankments on the shore of river Mahanadi to protect the city from floods. Later in the 14th century, Mukundadev Harichandan, a Chalukyan King, built the nine-storey palace.

Question-

- (i) Marakata Keshari constructed embankment on the shore of Mahanadi to protect
(a) the fort from flood (b) the city from attack
(c) the city from flood (d) none of the above
- (ii) A word which means a deep wide narrow channel, filled with water-

- (a) moat (b) mound (c) site (d) fort
- (iii) Which city is called the 'Millennium City'?
- (iv) Barabati Fort once had-
 - (a) 2 storey palace (b) 9 storey palace (c) 2 gardens (d) 3 lakes
- (v) Who built the Barabati Fort?

Passage-5

Munnar derives its name from the Tamil words munu [three] and aaru [river]. The town is situated at the confluence of Mudrapuzha, Nallathani and Kundala rivers. It is located near the Tamil Nadu border and is close to both Coimbatore and Kochi, making it a preferred weekend spot for those residing there. But its beauty lures people from far and beyond—it's also a popular destination of foreign tourists coming to India. It used to be the favourite summer resort of the English, when the British ruled India. And why not? The town and its surroundings vary in height from 1700m – 2700m above sea level and offer stunning views of hills and valleys. It has a salubrious climate round the year, which makes it a pleasurable place to spend your vacation. Even in summer, the temperature varies from 8 degrees – 16 degrees Celsius. In summer, the sudden showers turn its tea gardens into magical carpets and bestow an ethereal look to the landscape.

Question:

- (i) What was Munnar famous as during the British rule?
 - (a) as winter resort (b) as spring resort (c) as summer resort (d) as autumn resort
- (ii) What does one see everywhere in Munnar?
 - (a) plains (b) tea gardens (c) rivers (d) lakes
- (iii) Munnar got its name from-
 - (a) Hindi (b) Telugu (c) Tamil (d) English
- (iv) The town of Munnar is situated at the confluence of-
 - (a) 2 rivers (b) 3 rivers (c) 4 rivers (d) none of these
- (v) The town and its surroundings vary in height from 1700m – 2700m. (True/ False)

Passage-6

Helen Keller lost her eye-sight and hearing at the age of two because of an illness. She became deaf. She also lost the ability to speak, for we learn to speak by imitating what we hear. At first, it seemed impossible that she would never understand other's or be understood by them. Hers was thus a lonely world. But she was helped by a wonderful teacher named Miss Sullivan who had herself been blind as a child but recovered her eye-sight by an operation. Miss Sullivan volunteered to help Helen and taught her to speak, read and write. Helen later went to a university and gained a degree. She then spent the rest of her life working to help the blind and the deaf.

Questions:

- (i) We learn to speak-----
- (ii) Miss Sullivan helped Helen to-----
- (iii) What did Helen do for the blind and the deaf?
- (iv) When did Helen Keller lose her eye-sight and hearing?
 - (a) at birth (b) at the age of two (c) at the age of four
- (v) Which word in the passage means 'One who is not able to see'?
 - (a) deaf (b) sight (c) blind (d) dumb

Passage-7

We do not always get what we want. Sometimes we succeed. Sometimes we fail. This makes us sad. We think ourselves unlucky. We must try and try again. This will make us successful at least. The example of Robert Bruce is before us. He was the king of Scotland. He wanted to drive out the English from his country. He could not do so. He was defeated many times. He lost hope of success. So he ran away from the battlefield. He hid himself in a cave. There he saw a spider. It tried to reach the ceiling. Whenever it tried to do so, it fell down.

But it went on trying. At last, it succeeded. We can do the same thing. We must try and try again. This will surely give us success.

Questions:

- (i) Robert Bruce wanted to drive out the English from.....
(a) England (b) Scotland (c) Ireland (d) Nagaland.
- (ii) How many times was he defeated?
(a) 2 times (b) 4 times (c) many times (d) none of these
- (iii) What did the spider do?
(a) It tried to reach the ceiling (b) not tried to reach the ceiling
(c) It tried to reach the floor (d) None of these
- (iv) Who was Robert Bruce?
(a) a king (b) a teacher (c) God (d) a soldier
- (v) Give opposite of 'sad'.
(a) glad (b) happy (c) dead (d) none of these

Passage-8

Sir Philip Sydney fell mortally wounded at the famous battle of Zutaphen in 1586. He called out for a cup of water. One of his friends hastened away and with great difficulty found some water and brought it to him. As Sir Philip Sydney was about to put the cup of water to his parched lips, he saw a wounded soldier, who was lying close by, looking at the water with longing eyes. Sir Philip Sydney gently pushed away the cup saying, "Give it to him; his necessity is greater than mine."

Questions

- (i) The word "necessary" means-
(a) desire (b) hope (c) essential (d) thirst
- (ii) When did the battle of Zutaphen take place?
(a) 1586 (b) 1546 (c) 1578 (d) none
- (iii) Whom did Sydney, see?
(a) king (b) wounded soldier (c) boy (d) none
- (iv) Who went to bring water for him?
(a) friend (b) brother (c) king (d) none
- (v) The opposite of the word 'difficult'
(a) easy (b) Stiff (c) hard (d) none

Passage-9

Robinson Crusoe lived all alone in the forest. For some time, Crusoe did not see any one on the Island. Then, one day he saw some wild man, enjoying a feast and dancing round the fire. He also saw two Prisoners; one of whom ran away for his life. Two of the men chased him, as fast as they could, to catch him. Seeing this, Crusoe fired his gun and frightened them away. The Prisoner, who was now left alone, came up to Crusoe and tried to thank him for his help. Crusoe took him home and called him Friday, as he was found on a Friday. The man expressed his desire to serve Crusoe. So, Crusoe took him as his servant and taught him many things, and the two lived together happily.

Questions:

- (i) Robinson Crusoe lived-
(a) in a forest (b) on an Island (c) on a mountain – top (d) in a village
- (ii) The wild man could not catch the prisoner because-
(a) he ran very fast (b) he disappeared in the forest
(c) he went to Crusoe. (d) the men were frightened by the firing of the gun.
- (iii) What were the wild men doing?
(a) enjoying a feast and dancing round the fire (b) dancing (c) singing (d) crying

- (iv) Why did Crusoe call the prisoner "Friday"?
- (a) because he was found on a Friday (b) because he was alone
(c) because he was hungry (D) because he was hungry
- (v) How did Crusoe and Friday live?
- (a) Lived happily (b) lived sadly (c) lived angrily (d) None of these

Passage-10

Once Mahatma Gandhi's father bought him the book "Shravana Pitribhakti Natak". He read it with great interest. He was very pleased when he saw the pictures of Shravan carrying his blind parents to holy places. The pictures had a great effect on him. "Here is an example for you to copy". He said to himself. He could never forget Shravan's love for his parents. One day, Mahatma Gandhi got his father's permission to see the play Harishchandra. He liked the play so much that he watched it many times. He acted the role of Harishchandra again and again. Day and night, he asked himself. "Why should not all be truthful like Harishchandra?" the play made him cry. It inspired him to follow the path of 'Satya' even in difficult times.

Questions:

- (i) What did Mahatma Gandhi's Father bring for him?
- (a) a toy (b) a cycle
(c) a book (d) a chocolate
- (ii) Which play did Mahatma Gandhi see many times?
- (a) Ramayan (b) Mahabharat
(c) Harishchandra (d) Satya
- (iii) What was the effect of the play on him?
- (a) sad (b) happy
(c) angry (d) cry
- (iv) The play inspired him to follow the path of
- (a) kindness (b) satya
(c) fantasy (d) nonviolence
- (v) Find the noun form of the 'permit' in the passage.

Passage- 11

In 2006-Mark Inglis from New Zealand climbed the tallest mountain of the world, the Mount Everest. What was special about it? Every year many people climb Everest. But his story is different; Inglis did not have both the legs. He became the first man without both his legs to reach the top of the Mount Everest. Inglis lost his legs early. He was working as a mountain guide in New Zealand. He was caught in a snow storm. Inglis survived but both his legs had to be cut off. Inglis climbed Everest with artificial limbs specially made for climbing. He gained a small list of climbers, including a blind American and a Sherpa without both hands, who overcame disabilities to climb the Everest. Inglis is also a professional, ski guide, and a cyclist. He won a silver medal in the 2000 Paralympic Games in Sydney. He also helps other people with disabilities.

Questions:

- (i) When did Mark Inglis climb the Mount Everest?
- (a) 2007 (b) 2008
(c) 2006 (d) 2001
- (ii) Which Country does Inglis belong to?
- (a) England (b) California
(c) Japan (d) New Zealand
- (iii) What does Inglis not have?
- (a) legs (b) hands
(c) eyes (d) kidneys

(iv) What did Inglis win in the 2000 paralympic games?

(a) Gold medal (b) Silver Medal

(c) Bronze Medal (d) None of these

(v) Where did Inglis win the silver medal?

(a) England (b) Japan

(c) Hendon (d) Sydney

Passage-12

The Himalayas are beautiful Mountains in the North of India. They stretch for two thousand miles from Kashmir to Assam. Some of the world's highest peaks are in the Himalayas. The highest peak is mount Everest. The tops of the mountains are covered with snow throughout the year. Therefore, we call them the Himalayas. Many passes connect with India with Tibet, Turkistan and Afghanistan. Many rivers the Ganga, The Yamuna, the Brahmaputra and the Beas flow from these mountains. Many visitors go to the hill stations for pleasure and relaxation.

Questions:

(i) Where are the Himalaya in India?

(a) South (b) East

(c) North (d) West

(ii) Which is the highest peak of the world?

(a) Kanchan Jangha (b) Dhaulagiri

(c) Mount Everest (d) None of these

(iii) Which river does not flow from the Himalayas?

(a) Ganga (b) Yamuna

(c) Godavari (d) Brahmaputra

(iv) Choose the correct opposite for 'ugly'-

(a) Healthy (b) proud

(c) lovely (d) beautiful

(v) The highest peak is Mount Everest. (True/ False)

Passage-13

Lalita sowed some tomato seeds in her garden. The seeds grew into little plants after a few days. She removed every weed. She never allowed any insect near her pet plants. When the days were hot, she watered the plants. She put compost under the plants. The flowers grew and became big. The tiny green tomatoes began to show. Lalita and her sister watered the plants daily. A very large beautiful tomato grew in the plant. Her father said, "It is the finest tomato I have ever seen". The sisters were very happy.

Questions:

(i) What did Lalita sow in her garden?

(a) Plants (b) seeds (c) trees (d) grass

(ii) What did she not allow?

(a) birds near plants (b) insects near plants

(c) flies near plants (d) pets near plants

(iii) What did she put under the plants?

(a) Water (b) Compost (c) Weeds (d) Flowers

(iv) Which of the following is similar in meaning to 'tiny'?

(a) large (b) big (c) small (d) giant

(v) Why were the sisters happy?

(a) because flowers grew in their garden (b) because a tomato grew in their garden

(c) because plants grew in their garden (d) because their father was happy

Passage-14

Who can describe the pleasures and delight, the peace of mind and soft tranquillity one would feel in the balmy air, green hills and rich woods of a village. These lines are rightly said by great English writer, Charles Dickens.

No doubt, city life is charming and glamorous for some has all the facilities to make one's life comfortable but none can deny the pleasure of soaking in the beauty of the sun rising slowly from the horizon. The light sky, fresh white clouds, birds chirping merrily and trees dancing to the tune of flowing air gives the day a nice start. In cities sometimes it is difficult to get even a glimpse of the sky. The hustle and bustle of city life does not give us a chance to enjoy even the simplest pleasures of life. A typical urban day wakes to the shrill buzz of the alarm and then starts the mundane activities of getting ready, having a quick bite, hurrying to office and sitting there in front of the boring computer screen all day long. Coming back home is none the less an ordeal for most of us. Compared to it, is the slow but rhythmic life of village where one has the time to absorb the beauty of the day and thank God for his blessings. Which one do you prefer?

Questions

- (i) The supporters of the city life are of the opinion that it is-
 (a) charming (b) glamorous (c) comfortable (d) all of these
- (ii) A shortcoming of the village life can be-
 (a) bird's chirping (b) fresh air (c) simple life (d) less facilities than cities
- (iii) The hustle and bustle of city life means
 (a) city life is better than village life (b) city life is too fast
 (c) city life is full of interesting activities (d) people in city life are happy
- (iv) Coming back home is an ordeal for most of us as-
 (a) We are getting late. (b) There is a great traffic jam.
 (c) We are tired. (d) We had a fight at office.
- (v) The synonym of 'routine' as used in the passage is-
 (a) mundane (b) typical
 (c) ordeal (d) hurry

Passage-15

In an effort to produce the largest, fastest and most luxurious ship afloat, the British built the S.S. Titanic. It was so superior to anything else on the seas that it was dubbed 'unsinkable'. So sure of this were the owners that they provided only twenty life boats and rafts, less than one-half the number needed for the 2,227 passengers on board. Many passengers were aboard the night it rammed an iceberg only two days at sea and more than halfway between England and its New-York destination. Because the luxury liner was travelling so fast, it was impossible to avoid the ghostly looking iceberg. An unextinguished fire also contributed to the ship's submersion. Panic increased the number of casualties as people jumped into the icy water or fought to be among the few to board the life boats. Four hours after the mishap, another ship, the 'Carpathia', rescued 705 survivors. The infamous S. S. Titanic had enjoyed only two days of sailing glory on its maiden voyage in 1912 before plunging into 12,000 feet of water near the coast of Newfoundland where it lies today.

Question:

- (i) All of the following are true except that
 (a) The Carpathia rescued the survivors (b) The S.S. Titanic sank near Newfoundland
 (c) Only a third of those aboard perished (d) The S.S. Titanic was the fastest ship afloat in 1912
- (ii) All of the following contributed to the large death toll except-
 (a) fire (b) speed (c) panic (d) The Carpathia
- (iii). How many days was the S.S. Titanic at sea before sinking?
 (a) 4 (b) 6 (c) 2 (d) 12
- (iv). Maiden voyage is closest in meaning to
 (a) most elegant (b) longest (c) inaugural (d) final
- (v) What does this passage convey?
 (a) Attempts to rescue the S.S. Titanic's survivors were not successful
 (b) Overconfidence by builders and owners was greatly responsible for the sinking of the vessel
 (c) The S.S. Titanic proved itself the most seaworthy vessel in 1912
 (d) A fire and panic were the only causes for the sinking of the ship

SECTION- B (WRITING)

Q.3 Read the following passage and make notes on it and also give a suitable title to it. (4)

Passage- 1

Biogas is a mixture of methane, carbon dioxide, hydrogen and hydrogen sulphide, the major constituent being methane. Biogas is produced by anaerobic degradation of animal wastes (sometimes plant wastes) in the presence of water. Anaerobic degradation means break-down of organic matter by bacteria in the absence of oxygen. Biogas is a non-polluting, clean and low-cost fuel which is very useful for rural areas where a lot of animal waste and agricultural waste are available. India has the largest cattle population in the world (240 million) and has tremendous potential for biogas production. From cattle dung alone, we can produce biogas of a magnitude of 22,500 mm³ annually. Air-tight digestion/degradation of animal waste is safe as it eliminates health hazards which normally occur in case of direct use of dung due to direct exposure to faecal pathogens and parasite.

Passage –2

When planning to go on a vacation, the tendency is to make sure that the travel plans are hassle free, before stepping out of one's doors. This involves booking by train, bus or even by air to one's chosen destination. Yet the greatest holidays can be enjoyed by going on foot and I am not referring to trekking expeditions into the wilds. Any holiday can be made into a walking trip by opting out of a bus ride or a train journey or a taxi drop, by selecting to go on foot. Besides, walking is a great form of exercise and, above all, helps you to go deep into the local culture, the daily lives of people, their food and their music.

Walking helps you enhance the adventurous streak in you. If you are out on a beach holiday, instead of workouts at the gym, head out to the water for your exercise. Resort pools are a great way to have fun and stay fit and are suitable for all ages. Wake up early to start your day with a swim and you can also recruit family and friends to join in to make the activity even more interesting.

Passage-3

In democratic countries, any effort to restrict the freedom of the press are rightly criticized. However, this freedom can be easily abused. Stories about people often attract far more public attention than political events. Though we may enjoy reading about the lives of others, it is extremely doubtful whether we would equally enjoy reading about ourselves. Acting on the basis that facts are sacred, reporters can cause untold sufferings to individuals by publishing details about their private lives. Newspapers have such a great influence that not only can they bring about major changes to the lives of ordinary people but can even overthrow the government

Passage-4

Travelling is a means of education. The real aim of education is character building. When we travel, we have to put things in order. We have to buy our tickets and catch the train at the right time. The rich men, can indeed, get all this done by their servants, but India is a country of the poor. In journey we have to help ourselves. We learn many new things by seeing different places and by conversing with people of all kinds. In Europe education without travelling is considered incomplete. In ancient India great importance was given to pilgrimage. Travelling in this country is a great pleasure.

Passage-5

Global Warming is caused by the increase of carbon dioxide levels in the earth's atmosphere and a result of human activities that have been causing harm to our environment for the past few centuries now. Global Warming is something that can't be ignored and steps have to be taken to tackle the situation globally. The average temperature is constantly rising by 1.5 degrees Celsius for the last few years. The best method to

prevent future damage to the earth, cutting down of more forests should be banned and Afforestation should be encouraged. Start by planting trees near your homes and offices, participate in events, teach the importance of planting trees. It is impossible to undo the damage but it is possible to stop further harm.

Glaciers have been melting, many countries have started water shortage, flooding, erosion and all this is because of global warming. No one can be blamed for global warming except for humans. Human activities such as gases released from power plants, transportation, deforestation have resulted in the increase of gases such as carbon dioxide, CFCs, and other pollutants in the earth's atmosphere. The main question is how can we control the current situation and build a better world for future generations.

Passages-6

India is a land of unity in diversity. It is a vast country with numerous variations in races, cultures, languages and even geographical features. In many countries of the world, major geographical features divide international borders, e.g. Nepal and China separated by the Himalayas. However, in India, we have learned to live in diversity, and our geographical features further solidify this bond. The Punjab region is known for being one of the most potent agricultural lands on earth. The Northern Mountainous region has come across different people and different languages, though all of them are closely related to India. In the Rajasthan desert, we come across Rajasthani languages and culture, all part of India, yet distinct in their culture and language. To the further south come the people of Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Kerala, Karnataka, all distinctive languages, known for their local food based on coconut oil and a variation on the Hindu religion.

India is a plural society. Its unity and diversity characterize it. Despite several foreign invasions, Mughal rule and British rule, the nation's unity and integrity have been maintained. It is this synthesis that has made India a unique mosaic of cultures. India fought against the British Raj as one unified entity. The existence of diverse languages, religions and cultures, foreign visitors and immigration from other parts of the world have made India's culture tolerant. The sources of diversity in India may be traced through a variety of ways.

Passage-7

Education holds a crucial role in human life. One needs to go to schools and colleges to get an education. As a learner and gainer of education, one's student life takes off. This is the time when he or she has to learn and know a range of subjects. As a student, we read a lot of books, study many subjects, involve in multiple sports, games and other academic activities.

Student life involves fewer struggles, more fun, fewer problems, and more joy. Students do a lot of mischievous activities during their student life. But they also learn moral values that make them a gentleman providing them with a distinct identity in society. Your future totally depends on how has your student life been.

But having finished our education, we are still called students because education and learning never end. If it does for you, you are not a real learner. That is why we should always keep learning and growing into a better version of ourselves. It is said that "Student life is the best life" because it keeps you growing.

Passage-8

The state of Madhya Pradesh was created on 1 November 1956. As it is the central region of India, it is also known as the 'Heart of India'. Bhopal is the capital city of Madhya Pradesh. Indore is the largest city in the state. After Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh is the second largest state in terms of area. Madhya Pradesh stands fifth in terms of population after Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar. and West Bengal. The state shares its borders with Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh.

Madhya Pradesh has a sub-tropical climate. It has a hot dry summer followed by monsoon from July to September. Winter in this state is fairly cool and dry. Crops like rice, wheat, soya bean, pulses and mustard are grown on a large scale. The major types of soils found in the state are black soil mainly in Malwa region, red and yellow soil in Baghelkhand region, alluvial soil in Northern Madhya Pradesh, laterite soil in highland areas and mixed soil in parts of Gwalior and Chambal division

Passage-9

India is a land of art and culture, a land of devotion, and a land of proud heritage and rich legacy. India has always been known for its rich heritage and culture. This wonderful land has presented a wide range of performing arts. Dance is considered as the most appealing form of performing arts that has been encouraged from centuries in India. It is a process of blossoming and unfolding of meanings, an art of expressing varied emotions and feelings. It is an artistic exploration with the body as an instrument, a search for meaning beyond words.

Dance cultivates discipline. Practicing the songs by understanding the stories, there by knowing the good and bad; cultivates good behaviour. The training process under a guru helps an individual to improve and maintain discipline. Dance training cultivates a perfect systematization. Respecting others, the standing position, walking style, behaviour, talking culture, dressing sense, helping nature are all cultivated through classical dance. "Dance your way to better health and happiness".

Passage-10

Kanha National Park is nestled in the Maikal range of Satpuras in Madhya Pradesh, the heart of India that forms the central Indian highlands. The national park is being popularized as the Tiger reserve and interestingly is being declared as one of the finest wildlife areas in the world. Spreading across two revenue districts the Mandala and the Kalaghat, Kanha National Park was declared a reserve forest in 1879 and revalued as a wildlife sanctuary in 1933. Its position was further upgraded to a national park in 1955. The Kanha National Park is spread across the area of 940 sq km in the Maikal chain of hills. By bringing up the buffer and core zone all together, the Kanha Tiger Reserve has the total area of 1945 sq km.

The landscapes and the surrounding luxurious meadows along with the wooded strands and the dense maroons of forests offer magnanimous sightseeing experiences for the nature lovers. Making the land more beautiful and adorable, the crystal-clear streams amidst the dense jungle cleanses the surroundings and makes the wildlife unrivalled. This vivacious land has been the source of inspiration for Rudyard Kipling, a famous writer for his outstanding creation- "The Jungle Book". The Kanha National Park is the ideal home for wide ranges of wild creatures; right from the mighty tigers to the most populated Barasingha and the countless species of plants, birds, reptiles and insects.

Q.4 Formal Letter Writing

1. Write an application to the principal of your school asking three days leave as you are ill.
2. You are Amit Gupta studying in Govt. HSS Rewa. Write an application to your principal to issue Transfer Certificate as your father has been transferred to Shivpuri.
3. You are Nishi studying in Govt Girls' Higher Secondary School, Morena. Write an application to your principal requesting him to issue books from the book bank.
4. Write an application to your principal to grant you ten days leave as you have to go for the marriage of your brother.
5. You are Arohi sharma studying in Govt Girls' Higher Secondary School, Sagar Write an application to your principal requesting him for fee concession.
6. Write a letter to the Superintendent of Police complaining about the incidents of theft and chain-snatching in your area.
7. A new revised volume of Issac Asimov's short stories has just been Order one set. Write a letter to the publisher, Mindfame Private Limited, 1632 Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi, requesting that a set be sent to you by Value Payable Post (VPP), and giving your address.
8. Write an application to your principal requesting him to sanction you a scholarship.
9. Write an application to your class teacher requesting him to add your name in the list of the students going to the Kanha Kisli National Park.

10. Write a letter to the editor of a local newspaper to make people aware of the nuisance of loudspeakers during exams.

Informal Letter Writing

1. You are Rahul, residing at 432/4, behind Govt. Hospital, Bhind. Write a letter to your friend inviting him to attend your sister's marriage ceremony.
2. You are Pawan Mishra, write a letter to your friend Deepak Verma inviting him to attend your younger brother's birthday party.
3. You are Aarav Parihar residing at N/32 Nehru Colony, Devas. Write a letter to your father requesting him to send you Rs. 500 for purchasing some books.
4. Write a letter to your friend congratulating him on his success in the examination.
5. Write a letter to your friend inviting him to your birthday party.
6. Write a letter to your sister telling her about your recent visit to a hill station.
7. Write a letter to your friend inviting him to stay with you during summer vacation.
8. You are Vaishnavi Dubey, living at A-10 Astha Parisar, Adhartal, Jabalpur. Write a letter to your friend Aarti telling her about your summer holidays programme and invite her to join you.
9. Write a letter to your friend suggesting some tips regarding conservation of water.
10. Write a letter to your father to send you Rs 500/- as you have to pay your fees and buy some books and stationery.
11. Write a letter to your friend narrating your visit to a tribal village.

Q.5 Essay/Article/Paragraph on any one of the following topics in 180 words

5 marks

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1. An Indian Festival | 6. Trees are Green Gold |
| 2. Wonders of Science | 7. Internet a bane or boon |
| 3. Importance of Trees | 8. How to Balance Digital Revolution with our life. |
| 4. My Hobby | 9. Modern Technology |
| 5. Environment Protection | 10. Man, and Mobile |

Q.6 Picture guided composition

3 marks

1. On the basis of the picture given below, describe how we can keep ourselves fit and healthy? (In about 75 words)



2. On the basis of the picture given below, write a short paragraph about the importance of trees.



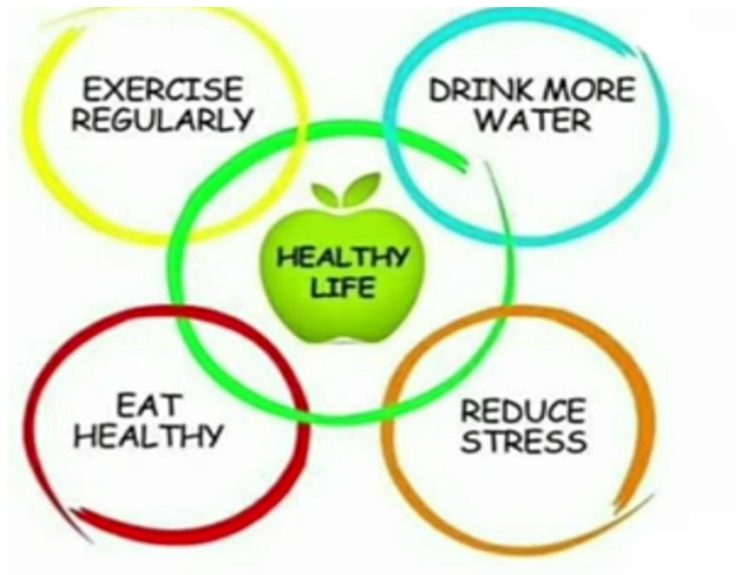
3. Last you went on a picnic with your family. Look at the picture given below and write a short paragraph about how you enjoyed your picnic.



4. On the basis of given picture write a paragraph in 75 words.



5. On the basis of picture given below , describe in 75 words how we can keep ourselves fit and healthy.



6. Study the picture and describe the wise deed of a crow in short.



7. On the basis of given picture write a paragraph in 75 words.



Section-C (Grammar)

Q.7 Fill in the blanks choosing the correct alternative given in the brackets.

1×5=5marks

1. _____ Sun rises in the East. (a/an/the)
2. I didn't buy ____ mangoes. (some/any)
3. He is _____ engineer. (a/an/the)
4. We _____ to watch the movie yesterday. (go/went)
5. There is not _____ water in the pool. (much/many)
6. They _____ completed their work. (has/have)
7. Christmas is celebrated _ 25th December. (in/on)
8. How---- pages did you read? (much/many)
9. The bank ----- some interest for your money. (give/gives)
10. The rainy season starts _ the summer. (before/after)
11. Hindi _____ the official language of Madhya Pradesh. (is/are)
12. Sharad-----watching TV when the power went off. (was/were)
13. He is an American but his wife is ----- European (a/an/the)
14. Honesty is ----- best policy. (a/an/the)
15. Walk carefully ----- you will fall down. (but/ and/ otherwise)
16. ----- she works hard, she will fail. (If/Unless)
17. Anita is taller ----- Sanjay (from/than)
18. How ----- water is left in the bottle? (much/many)
19. We need -----money (some/any)
20. _____ I take your pen? (may/can)
21. Ravan was killed _____ Ram (from/ by)
22. We were making kites when Father _____ (arrive/arrived)
23. He wanted to _____ an engineer (become/becomes/becoming)

24. _____ is a good exercise (Walk/Walking)
25. The book is _____ the table. (on/upon)
26. She is not going to office _____ she is ill. (and/so/because)
27. Anita is the _____ student in the school. (wise/wiser/ wisest)
28. Mohan is _____ M. A. in English (a/an/the)
29. Health is _____ than wealth. (good/better/best)
30. Every year thousands of people die _____ cancer. (of/from/than)
31. Physics ----- not a difficult subject. (is/are)
32. The table was----- by the student. (break/broken)
33. Everyone _____ wear mask in crowded places. (should/used / ought)
34. How _____ students are present today? (many/much)
35. How _____ milk do you take in tea? (much/many)
36. You have been playing here _____ morning. (since/for)
37. We have been studying in this college _____ three years. (since/for)
38. Did you see _____ lion in the forest? (some/any)
39. He did not work hard _____ he failed. (so/because)
40. _____ you taken my pen? (have/has/did)
41. Pramod will see you Monday 11.00 am. (at/on/in)
42. The news _____ not updated timely. (are/ is/have)
43. The stars _____ bright at night. (shine/shines/shining)
44. Shantanu all the chocolates. (eating/eat/ate)
45. _____ you please lend me your novel? (must/need/would)
46. Neha _____ from the vacation just now. (has returned/ had returned/returns)
47. He _____ daily for a year now. (exercise/have been exercising/ has been exercising)
48. I like the songs _____ 90s.(of/off/for)
49. The bread was placed _____ the table. (at/on/by)
50. The cat was hiding _____ the table. (over/under/in)
51. I will call at your house sometime the evening. (into/in/at)
52. She said that she help me. (will/would/shall)
53. You _____ brush your teeth after every meal. (should/need/must)
54. The boys _____ train hard if they want to win the competition. (should/must/will)
55. We----- obey our parents. (should/must/ought to)

Q.8 Do as directed

1×5=5marks

1. Simran knows the answer to the questions. (Make negative)
2. Rohan speaks English. (Change the sentence into negative)
3. Anita cut her finger. (Change into negative)
4. Amit ate all the sweets. (Change into negative)
5. our / we / protect / should / forests.
(Rearrange the jumbled words into a meaningful sentence)
6. your pen? / Can / give me / you
(Rearrange the jumbled words into a meaningful sentence)
7. young man/the/dressed/was/. /poorly (Rearrange the jumbled words into a meaningful sentence)
8. sing/can/a song/you/? (Rearrange the jumbled words into a meaningful sentence)
9. I/stand/on/one leg/can/. (Rearrange the jumbled words into a meaningful sentence)
10. Children are playing in the park. (Change into present perfect tense)
11. Ankit played Hockey (Change into Present Indefinite Tense)
12. They walked in the dark. (Change the sentence into Past Continuous Tense)
13. He saw a snake. (Change into Past Perfect Tense)

14. He is rich. He is not happy. (Combine the sentences using 'yet')
15. The train was delayed. The weather was bad. (Combine the sentences using 'because')
16. He is very tired. He cannot work anymore. (Combine using 'so---that')
17. He worked very hard. He could not pass the exam (Combine the sentence using 'but')
18. Ajay is ill. He has not come to school today. (Combine the sentences using 'so')
19. It was a good idea. It was a dangerous idea. (Combine the sentence using 'but')
20. My cat was hungry. It had not eaten since breakfast. (Combine the sentences using 'because')
21. She went to work. She did not want to go. (Combine the sentence using 'but')
22. A book can be a lot of fun to read. A book can be boring. (Combine the sentence using 'or')
23. He wanted to be doctor. He could not stand the sight of blood. (Combine the sentences using 'yet')
24. Karan is too weak to walk himself. (Rewrite using 'too --- to' in place of 'so ---- that')
25. Simran is too poor to deposit her fee. (Rewrite using 'so ---- that' in place of 'too --- to')
26. Karan is too weak to walk himself. (Rewrite using 'too --- to' in place of 'so ---- that')
27. He is too weak to lift this box. (Rewrite the sentence using 'so.... that')
28. He eats bananas. (Change into passive voice)
29. They played hockey. (Change into passive voice)
30. The boys are flying kites. (Change into passive voice)
31. Seema has written a letter. (Change into passive voice)
32. Pramod sells toys in the market. (Change into interrogative)
33. You have taken tea. (Change into interrogative)
34. You went there yesterday. (Change into interrogative)
35. He is taller than you. (Change into positive degree)
36. Unless you work hard, you can't pass. (Use "if" in place of "unless")
37. If you work hard, you will pass. (Rewrite using 'unless' in place of 'if')
38. If Himanshu does not act now, he will lose everything. (Rewrite using 'unless' in place of 'if not')
39. If you don't study regularly, you won't learn your lessons. (Rewrite using 'Unless' in place of 'If')
40. Sunil is the strongest boy in the group. (Rewrite using Comparative degree)

Section-D(Textbooks)

Q.9 Objective type questions from the textbook Beehive

4 marks

Lesson-1 The Fun They Had

1. What did Tommy find?
 a) an old book with yellow crinkly pages b) a tele book
 c) a brand-new book d) a diary
2. Where did Tommy find the book?
 (a) in the library (b) in Margie's house (c) in his house (d) in his friend's house
3. How old is Margie?
 (a) 10 years (b) 11 years (c) 12 years (d) 13 years
4. Which year has the story been set in?
 a) 2057(b) 1957(c) 2157(d) 2257
5. What was strange about the book for Margie?

- (a) its title(b) its pages(c) its still words printed on page(d) its colour
6. Who was teaching the students in the modern era?
- (a) a teacher (b) parents (c) computer(d) a mechanical robot teacher
7. Where was Margie's school?
- (a) in a village(b) in a city outskirts(c) in her own house(d) in her friend's house
8. According to Margie, in an older time, the schools were
- (a) big (b) small (c) funny (d) good
9. "Why would anyone write about school" -Who said this?
- (a) Tommy(b) Margie(c) Mrs. Jones(d) Blair
10. The County Inspector had a whole box of
- (a) Tools and chocolates(b) Tools with dials and wires(c) Pins(d) Both (a) and (c)
11. What did the teacher in the real book do?
- (a) taught through computer(b) gave lessons online
- (c) taught and gave questions in person(d) mailed them the lesson
12. Why did Margie find the old schools interesting?
- (a) because of the fun(b) because of human teachers(c) because of many friends(d) all of these
13. What did the County Inspector do to help Margie?
- (a) he reset the teacher to Margie's level(b) he changed the module
- (c) changed the teacher(d) changed the syllabus
14. Whose father knew as much as a teacher?
- (a) Tommy(b) Margie(c) Blair(d) Evelyn?

Poem-1 The Road Not Taken

15. What does Yellow woods mean?
- (a) falling leaves(b) forest with yellow leaves (c) wood yellow in colour(d) none
16. What does Poet's long stare at the path signify?
- (a) making a choice(b) poet loves nature(c) idling away of time(d) relaxation hours
17. Who is the poet of the poem 'The Road Not Taken'?
- (a) James(b) William James(c) William Wordsworth(d) Robert Frost
18. What does 'diverge' mean?
- (a) common(b) separated(c) joined(d) connected
19. What is the dilemma of the poet?
- (a) whether he will be able to come back to the second road or not
- (b) whether he will get time for himself
- (c) whether he will be successful
- (d) whether he will be able to walk
20. Why was the poet able to travel one road only?
- (a) because he had to walk alone(b) because he had no vehicle
- (c) because he was one person(d) all of these
21. Which thing decides a person's future according to this poem?
- (a) the path one chooses to walk(b) the path one leaves behind
- (c) the regrets(d) the success
22. What does the poem speak about?
- (a) about the plight of roads(b) about the people(c) about two roads(d) about the choices made by people

Lesson-2 The Sound of Music

23. Which award was given to Evelyn in 1991?
- (a) painter of the year(b) teacher of the year(c) soloist of the year (d) student of the year
24. What did Evelyn want to spread through her music?
- (a) happiness(b) music is for all(c) music is not easy(d) deaf people can learn music
25. What was Ron Forbes advice to Evelyn?
- (a) To score well in the exam
- (b) To play the guitar
- (c) To hear the music through other parts of the body rather than ears

- (d) To travel the world
26. Which foreign languages did Evelyn learn?
 (a) French (b) Chinese (c) Basic Japanese (d) Both (a) and (c)
27. What is the name of the master percussionist who praised Evelyn?
 (a) James Brown (b) James Blades (c) James Horn (d) James Woodson
28. When was Evelyn's deafness confirmed?
 (a) by the age of 5 (b) by the age of 6 (c) by the age of 8 (d) by the age of 11.
29. Who helped Evelyn to continue with her music?
 (a) her mother (b) teacher (c) father (d) Ron Forbes

The Shehnai of Bismillah Khan (Part-II)

30. Where did Bismillah play the Shehnai on 15th August 1947?
 (a) Ganga Ghat (b) Banaras (c) Red Fort (d) Montreal
31. Which national award was conferred on Ustad Bismillah Khan?
 (a) Padmashri (b) Padma Bhushan (c) Padma Vibhushan (d) all of these
32. Shehnai is a refined version of which instrument?
 (a) musical instrument (b) mouth organ (c) Guitar (d) Pungi
33. Where was the Shehnai played traditionally?
 (a) In temples (b) in wedding ceremonies (c) auspicious ceremonies (d) all the above
34. Ali Bux was Bismillah's-
 (a) father (b) grandfather (c) uncle (d) friend
35. Who changed the perception of the Shehnai?
 (a) Tansen (b) Evelyn (c) Bismillah Khan (d) all of these
36. Why did Bismillah refuse to go to the U.S.A.?
 (a) because the Shehnai had no future there (b) he didn't like the place
 (c) because of his love for Banaras and river Ganges (d) all of these
37. Why was playing Pungi in Aurangzeb's palace banned?
 (a) it had a sharp sound (b) it wasn't good (c) it was unpleasant (d) all of these
38. Where did Bismillah get his big break?
 (a) at Ganga ghat (b) in Banaras (c) in all India Radio (d) at the townhall
39. Shehnai is a refined version of which instrument?
 (a) musical instrument (b) mouth organ (c) Guitar (d) Pungi

Poem-2 Wind

40. Who breaks the shutters of the window?
 (a) Children (b) A boy (c) A naughty boy (d) Wind
41. Name the things that the wind had done -
 a) brought rain (b) torn the pages (c) Broken the shutters of the windows (d) all of these
42. Whom does wind God like?
 (a) Weak people (b) Those who talk to it (c) Strong people (d) None of these
43. Select the name of the poet of the poem 'Wind'.
 (a) Robert Frost (b) Subarnania Bharati (c) Coates Kinney (d) William Wordsworth
44. What does the wind poke fun at?
 (a) Weak houses and weak doors. (b) Weak rafters and weak wood.
 (c) Weak hearts and weak bodies. (d) Any living or non-living thing that is weak and crumbling.
45. What is the moral of the poem 'wind' ?
 (a) play with the wind (b) never be defeated by any obstacle
 (c) be firm and strong (d) both (a) and (b)

Lesson-3 The Little Girl

46. Kezia was beaten up with a ruler by her father because
 (a) She failed in her exam.
 (b) She disagreed to sleep alone.
 (c) She wanted to eat ice cream.

- (d) She torn down the papers of her father's speech.
47. What did the grandmother give to Kezia when she was sobbing?
(a) a clean hanky (b) a chocolate (c) an ice-cream (d) a toy
48. Kezia's father could not play because
(a) He was a giant (b) He was old (c) He was too tired after work (d) He had no holidays
49. Why did Kezia tear the papers?
(a) to play (b) to clean her room (c) to fill the cushion (d) all of the above
50. What did Kezia's grandmother ask her to make?
(a) chapati (b) snacks (c) a gift of pin cushion (d) none of the above
51. What is the story of 'The Little Girl' about?
(a) children (b) fears of children (c) childhood fears (d) a little girl and her feelings for her father
52. Why was Kezia afraid of her father?
(a) He used to speak rudely to her and always found faults in her
(b) She thought that he was a hard-hearted man
(c) Once he had beaten her for tearing his papers.
(d) All of these
53. Why does grandmother ask the little girl to make a present for her father?
(a) His birthday was approaching next week.
(b) He was going on a tour.
(c) His anniversary was coming.
(d) He was going to retire.
54. What was Kezia's father's routine after coming back from his office?
a) He would go for bath
b) He would take his meal
c) He used to take tea and liked to read newspaper
d) none of these
55. What did Kezia's mother ask her to make?
(a) chapati (b) snacks (c) a gift of pin cushion (d) none of these
56. Why did Kezia avoid her father?
(a) she wanted to surprise him (b) she wanted to check him
(c) she wanted to play hide and seek (d) she was afraid of him
57. Who was Mcdonald?
(a) Kezia's uncle (b) Kezia's teacher (c) Kezia's grandfather (d) Kezia's neighbor
58. What was Mcdonald playing with his children?
(a) rugby (b) chess (c) cricket (d) Tag
59. Why did Kezia start feeling lonely?
(a) because of her father (b) her father scolded her (c) because her mother fell sick (d) None of these
- Poem-3 Rain on the Roof**
60. What is a bliss for the poet in the poem "Rain on the Roof"?
(a) bathing in the rain (b) getting a lot of money
(c) going to an office in rain (d) lying on the bed in a joyful mood
61. What revives the sweet memories in the poet's mind?
(a) Busy schedule (b) Daily routine (c) Raindrops falling on the roof (d) None of these
62. What does starry spheres mean?
(a) light (b) Sky filled with stars (c) circles (d) all of these
63. Who are darling dreamers in the poem?
(a) Children (b) Mothers (c) Family members (d) Poet's memories
64. What are shingles?
(a) tiles on the roof (b) window pane (c) wall (d) none of these
65. Choose the name of the poet of the poem 'Rain on the Roof'.
(a) Robert Frost (b) Subramanian (c) Coates Kinney (d) W.B. Yeats
66. Where does the poet's mother live?
(a) in another town (b) in a village (c) with the poet (d) she has died

67. What is the memory that comes to the poet's mind repeatedly?
 (a) his mother(b) his friends(c) his siblings(d) none
68. What is the favourite activity of the poet during the rainy season?
 (a) listening to the music(b) eating snacks(c) roaming on the roof
 (d) lie on the bed and listen to the pitter-patter sound of the rain
69. What revives the sweet memories in the poet's mind?
 (a) busy schedule(b) daily routine(c) raindrops falling on the roof(d) none

Lesson-4 A Truly Beautiful Mind

70. Where was Einstein born?
 (a) Bulgaria(b) Ulm(c) Georgia (d) None
71. What did Albert's classmates call him?
 (a) a genius(b) dull(c) brother Boring (d) stupid
72. What did Einstein love to play with?
 (a) Plastic Toys(b) Mechanical toys(c) Friends(d) his sister
73. When did Einstein begin to learn playing the violin?
 (a) At the age of seven(b) At the age of eight(c) At the age of nine(d) At the age of six
74. Where did Einstein wish to continue his study?
 (a) Germany (b) Munich(c) Switzerland(d) Sweden
75. Whose genius still reigns after 50 years of his death?
 (a) M.K. Gandhi(b) Nehru(c) Stephen(d) Einstein
76. When was Einstein born?
 (a) on 14 March, 1879(b) on 10 March 1878 (c) on 14 March 1877(d) on 14 March, 1875
77. Einstein migrated to-
 (a) Bulgaria(b) German city of Ulm(c) Georgia(d) the United States
78. What did Albert's mother think of him?
 a) He was a born genius. (b) He is intelligent. (c) He will rule the world. (d) Albert was a freak.
79. By what age did Einstein not learn to speak?
 a) three and half years(b) four and half years(c) five and half years(d) two and half years
80. How many times did Einstein utter a word when he learnt to speak?
 (a) thrice(b) four times(c) once (d) twice
81. In which subjects was Einstein gifted and interested?
 (a) English and History(b) Mathematics and Physics(c) Mathematics and Biology(d) Physics and English
82. What does this lesson 'A Truly Beautiful Mind' speak about?
 (a) beauty of the mind (b) beauty of the world
 (c) the life of the greatest scientist Einstein and his contributions (d) none
83. When was Einstein awarded with the Nobel prize?
 (a) 1938 (b) 1956 (c) 1945 (d) 1921

Poem-4 The Lake Isle of Innisfree

84. Who is the poet of the poem 'The Lake Isle of Innisfree'?
 (a) William Wordsworth(b) W.B Yeats(c) James Williams(d) None
85. Which place does the poet want to visit in the poem 'The Lake Isle of Innisfree'?
 (a) the lake (b) the mountains (c) the beach (d) a place of natural beauty-Innisfree Island
86. Where was the poet's childhood time spent in the poem 'The Lake Isle of Innisfree'?
 (a) in a town(b) in a village(c) on mountains(d) at Innisfree Island
87. What kind of a house did the poet want to have at Innisfree?
 (a) a well-furnished (b) a big house(c) a house made of wood and clay(d) none of these
88. What did the poet want to create for honeybees?
 (a) trees(b) hives(c) flowers(d) none
89. How did the poet want to live at Innisfree?
 (a) with friends (b) with parents (c) with siblings and children(d) none
90. Name the plants the poet wanted to grow at Innisfree?
 (a) Gul mohar tree (b) pine tree(c) bean plant(d) apple trees

91. What kind of scene is there at night at Innisfree?
 (a) dark (b) gloomy (c) charming, and glimmering (d) none
92. What kind of sounds did the poet hear at Innisfree?
 (a) horrible (b) noise (c) pleasing, buzzing music like sounds of bees (d) none
93. Why did the poet want to go to Innisfree?
 (a) he wanted to relive his past (b) to enrich his spirit and feel light away from the noise of the city
 (c) to have a change of mood (d) to explore something new
94. What sounds does Yeats yearned to hear?
 (a) sound of bee (b) aeroplanes (c) automobiles (d) mobile phones
95. "Evenings full of the linnet's wings" what do these words mean?
 (a) the noise of flying insects (b) linnets flying in the evening sky (c) buzzing bees (d) noise of insects in the evening

Lesson-5 The Snake and the Mirror

96. What kind of a house the doctor lives in?
 (a) A big house (b) A small house (c) An electrified rented room (d) An unelectrified rented room
97. 'Doctor's earnings were meagre'. This suggests that the income of the doctor was
 (a) Modest (b) Very high (c) Lucrative (d) Well paid
98. What kind of sound did the doctor hear?
 (a) Guttural sound (b) Groaning sound (c) Hissing sound (d) Sound of rats
99. What kind of life the doctor was leading as a doctor?
 (a) A struggling life (b) A comfortable life
 (c) A relaxed life (d) A dull life
100. There were no more sounds from above. Why do you think the rats suddenly had stopped making sound?
 (a) They have seen a big snake
 (b) They went back to their holes
 (c) They were too tired to move
 (d) They went out in search of food
101. Doctor took two earth-shaking decisions. What were they?
 (a) To expand his medical practice and marry a wealthy woman doctor
 (b) To shift from the rented house and start a new medical practice
 (c) To shave daily and keep an attractive smile
 (d) To keep a moustache and marry a thin woman doctor
102. How did the doctor react when the snake coiled around his arm?
 (a) He got too terrified (b) He ran away. (c) He was stupefied. (d) didn't react as there was no time to do so
103. The doctor finally saved himself because of the
 (a) Mirror (b) Wife (c) Friend (d) Rats
104. What change did the encounter with the snake bring in his life
 (a) Understood the value of life (b) No change (c) Became a fearless person (d) Became an arrogant person

Poem-5 A Legend of the Northland

105. Which literary device has been used in this poem?
 (a) Irony (b) Alliteration (c) Personification (d) all of these
106. Which act of the old woman made St. Peter angry?
 (a) way of talking (b) Preparing a wafer like cake for him
 (c) Greedy actions (d) Frowning look
107. What is a sledge?
 (a) Wheel less cart drawn on snow (b) Carriage drawn by horses
 (c) a kind of motorboat (d) a type of vehicle
108. What is a Ballad?
 (a) a story handed down from one generation to the other.
 (b) a song narrating a story in short stanzas

- (c) a story which teaches moral lessons
- (d) a story which narrates the heroics of a king
- 109. Northland is a region characterised by
 - (a) long nights and short days (b) covered with snow
 - (c) very cold place (d) all the above
- 110. What was the work of St. Peter?
 - (a) Narrating stories to children (b) Travelling from one place to other.
 - (c) Teaching religious lessons (d) None of the above
- 111. What is the message of the poem 'A Legend of the Northland'?
 - (a) To help the needy people (b) Greed is a vice
 - (c) To have human virtues (d) all of the above
- 112. How was the woman punished by St. Peter?
 - (a) He made her homeless
 - (b) He cursed a hard life and scanty food
 - (c) He took away all the comforts of human life
 - (d) None of the above

Lesson-6 My Childhood

- 113. Who is the author of the lesson "My Childhood"?
 - (a) A. P. J. Abdul Kalam (b) Katherine Mansfield (c) Isaac Asimov (d) Deborah Cowley
- 114. When did Kalam become India's 11th President?
 - (a) 2000 (b) 2001 (c) 2003 (d) 2002
- 115. Where was Kalam born?
 - (a) Rameswaram, Madras State (b) Tamil Nādu (c) Karnataka (d) Chennai
- 116. What did Kalam's father teach him?
 - (a) to fish (b) honesty and self-discipline (c) to fight (d) to be arrogant
- 117. Who gave emotional and material security to Kalam?
 - (a) his society people (b) his friends (c) his teachers (d) his parents
- 118. Who was Kalam's close friend?
 - (a) Ramanadha Sastry (b) Samsuddin (c) His father (d) his brother
- 119. Who used to avoid all essential comforts and luxuries?
 - (a) his friends (b) his uncle (c) his grandmother (d) his austere father
- 120. How was his childhood?
 - (a) secure (b) insecure (c) troublesome (d) full of struggle
- 121. Dinamani is ...
 - (a) a newspaper (b) newsletter (c) magazine (d) employment newspaper
- 122. Who invited Dr. Kalam to his home for meal?
 - (a) his best friend (b) his arts teacher (c) his science teacher (d) none of the above
- 123. Dr. Kalam used to collect ...
 - (a) tamarind seeds (b) mango seeds (c) cucumber seeds (d) papaya seeds
- 124. Who used to arrange boats now carrying idols of the lord?
 - (a) Kalam's family (b) Aravindan's family (c) Ramanadha's family (d) Sivaprakashan's family

Poem-6 No Men Are Foreign

- 125. What does the title of the poem 'No Men Are Foreign' convey?
 - (a) all the people belong to the same earth (b) people belong to one country
 - (c) all people should live in one country (d) none of these
- 126. What message does the poem 'No Men Are Foreign' convey?
 - (a) equality and brotherhood (b) individuality of everyone
 - (c) everyone is different (d) none
- 127. What is 'No Men Are Foreign' poem emphasising?
 - (a) All people are equal.
 - (b) All people are different.
 - (c) Different people live in different countries.

(d) none

128. Who have created border, discriminations and countries according to the poet?

(a) nature (b) God (c) people themselves (d) all of these

129. How do we pollute the earth according to the poet?

(a) by throwing waste (b) by hating and killing others (c) by cutting plants (d) all of these

130. What do we do when we hate others according to the poet?

(a) we hate ourselves (b) we protect ourselves

(c) we save ourselves (d) we love ourselves

131. Who is the poet of the poem 'No Men Are Foreign'?

(a) James Williams (b) James Austen (c) James Kirkup (d) None

132. In what ways are people alike?

(a) all are born same (b) all breathe to live and die in the same way

(c) all wear clothes (d) all of these

133. What are the things in nature that a man needs to live with?

(a) sun (b) air (c) water and plants (d) all of these

134. What causes war?

(a) hatred (b) love (c) religion (d) countries

135. How is man's vision clouded?

(a) by hate and narrow thinking (b) by other people (c) by other countries

Lesson-8 Reach for the Top

136. Which incident showed that Santosh was concerned about her team mates?

(a) giving artificial respiration to them (b) help during climbing

(c) giving sticks during climbing (d) greeting during climbing

137. Why was Santosh sent to a local school?

(a) they were rich (b) because of the prevailing trend (c) they were poor

138. Why did Santosh leave home for Delhi?

(a) to roam about (b) to meet a friend (c) to get proper education and avoid marriage

(d) to tease her parents

139. How was Santosh attracted to mountain climbing?

(a) her neighbours prompted her

(b) seeing her friends

(c) her classmates prompted her

(d) watching some people going up the Aravali hills from her hostel room

140. What happened when Santosh scaled up the mount Everest for the first time?

(a) She won (b) She hoisted the flag

(c) She became the youngest woman to achieve the feat. (d) None of the above

141. During her training period, other pupils would come in at 11 pm and order Maria to

(a) To clean the room (b) To cook for them (c) To make them desserts (d) All of the above

142. Sharapova loved reading novels of

(a) Sydney Sheldon (b) Charles Dickens (c) William Shakespeare (d) Arthur Conan Doyle

143. What's Sharapova's mantra for success?

(a) being competitive (b) working hard (c) respecting her job (d) All of the these

144. Maria Sharapova belongs to

(a) England (b) Russia (c) Germany (d) America

145. What is the name of Santosh Yadav's village?

(a) Joniyawas (b) Hariyawas (c) Bariyawas (d) Jennawas

146. Depressing treatment in the U.S made Maria-

(a) weak (b) nervous (c) timid (d) tough

Poem-8 On Killing a Tree

147. What does the tree symbolise in this poem?
 (a) prosperity(b) greenery(c) deep rooted evil(d) none
148. What helps the tree to grow?
 (a) earth(b) air(c) gardener(d) none
149. What killed the tree?
 (a) scorching and chopping(b) floods(c) irresponsible behaviours (d) all of these
150. How do the trees die?
 (a) when they don't get water(b) when they don't get manure
 (c) when their roots are uprooted(d) when we cut it with knife or jab
151. What does the poet equate killing trees with?
 a) killing animals(b) killing insects(c) killing human beings(d) None

Lesson-10 Kathmandu

152. Why does the author find himself unable to tear away from the square?
 (a) the flute music was very sweet
 (b) there were many things to eat
 (c) he was watching a magic show
 (d) he was buying flutes
153. The flutes on the pole of fruit seller are compared to
 (a) a beehive(b) a bunch of oranges(c) quills of a porcupine
154. What atmosphere is there around the Baudhnath Stupa?
 (a) a sense of stillness(b) febrile confusion(c) excitement and noises(d) all of these
155. Which famous Hindu temple is situated in Kathmandu?
 (a) Jagannath(b) Kedamath(c) Pashupatinath(d) Deenanath
156. Kathmandu is the capital city of
 (a) China(b) Nepal(c) Bhutan(d) Bangladesh

Poem-10 A Slumber Did MY Spirit Seal

157. Who is the poet of the poem 'A Slumber Did My Spirit Seal'?
 (a) Edward Lear(b) Gieve Patel(c) W.W.E. Ross Ms.(d) William Wordsworth
158. What does Lucy move with-
 (a) rocks(b) stones(c) trees(d) all of these
159. What sealed the poet's spirit?
 (a) a joke(b) a victory(c) a slumber(d) a prize
160. What was Lucy doing after her death?
 (a) coming to poet's dreams
 (b) was disturbing
 (c) moving here and there in the in the earth's course of rotation
161. How did the poet feel after his beloved's death?
 (a) grief stricken(b) happy(c) burden free(d) all of these

Lesson-11 If I Were You

162. Where did Gerrard live?
 (a) in a hotel(b) in a house(c) alone in a cottage(d) in a city
163. Who entered in a cottage?
 (a) a hawker(b) a thief(c) a criminal (d) a milkman
164. What was the criminal's intention?
 (a) to steal money(b) to have food
 (c) to kill Gerrard and take on his identity (d) none
165. Who is the writer of the lesson 'If I Were You'?
 (a) Jane Auston(b) Douglas James(c) Hillary(d) none
166. What is the story of 'If I Were You'?
 (a) about a playwright, Gerrard(b) about an incident from a poet's life
 (c) about a thief (d) none

167. When did the intruder enter Gerrard's house?
 (a) when he was sleeping (b) early morning
 (c) when he was about to leave for a rehearsal
 (d) midnight
168. What was the intruder carrying in his channel?
 (a) a stick (b) a gun (c) a knife (d) a sword
169. Why was the police looking for the intruder?
 (a) because he had a charge of theft
 (b) because he had robbed a bank
 (c) because he had committed a murder
 (d) because he had escaped from jail
170. Why did the intruder want to know everything about Gerrard before killing him?
 (a) to imitate him (b) to steal his wealth (c) to befool people (d) to take his place
171. How did Gerrard befool the intruder?
 (a) by mimicking (b) telling jokes
 (c) by asking him to peep out to look for police outside (d) none
172. How did Gerrard save himself from the intruder?
 (a) by pushing him inside a cupboard and locking it from outside
 (b) by showing him gun
 (c) by calling police
 (d) by shouting
173. "at last a sympathetic audience" who said this?
 (a) the intruder (b) the sergeant (c) Gerrard (d) none
174. Why did the intruder choose only Gerrard as his mask player?
 (a) He enjoyed a good rapport
 (b) He was easy to approach
 (c) His face and body were identical to him
 (d) none
175. What was Gerrard's profession?
 (a) a singer (b) a poet (c) a playwright (d) a teacher

Q.10 (A) Extract from Prose from Beehive (1×3=3)

Extract-1

'Gee', said Tommy, "what a waste. When you're through with the book, you just throw it away, I guess. Our television screen must have had a million books on it and it's good for plenty more. I wouldn't throw it away."
 "Same with mine", said Margie. She was eleven and hadn't seen as many telebooks as Tommy had. He was thirteen.

She said "Where did you find it?"

"In my house." He pointed without looking because he was busy reading. "In the attic."

"What's it about?" "School."

Extract-2

Margie was scornful. 'School? What's there to write about school? I hate school.' Margie always hated school, but now she hated it more than ever. The mechanical teacher had been giving her test after test in geography and she had been doing worse and worse until her mother had shaken her head sorrowfully and sent for the County Inspector.

Questions:

- (i) Name the writer of the story 'The Fun They Had'.
 (a) Isaac Asimov (b) Deborah Cowley (c) William Butler Yeats
- (ii) What was Margie's opinion about school?
 (a) She liked school (b) She slightly liked it. (c) She hated school
- (iii) What was wrong with her mechanical teacher?

- (a) It was giving her test after test in English.
- (b) It was giving her test after test in history.
- (c) It was giving her test after test in geography.

Extract-3

It was her first day at the prestigious Royal Academy of Music in London and daunting enough for any teenager fresh from a Scottish farm. But this aspiring musician faced a bigger challenge than most:

Questions:

- (i) Who is referred to as the 'aspiring musician'?
(a) Evelyn Glennie (b) Ron Forbes (c) her friend
- (ii) What was likely to daunt Evelyn?
(a) Royal Academy of Music (b) London (c) her background
- (iii) What do you understand by the expression: "fresh from a Scottish farm"? "
(a) new in the city (b) belonged to a Scottish farm (c) both(a) and (b)

Extract-4

Till recently it was used only in temples and weddings. The credit for bringing this instrument onto the classical stage goes to Ustad Bismillah Khan.

Questions:

- (i) Which instrument is being referred to in the extract?
(a) shehnai (b) pungi (c) tabla (d) none of these
- (ii) Why, do you think, it was used only in temples and weddings?
(a) because of its melodious sound (b) because it's difficult to play (c) because its harsh sound
- (iii) Who was Ustad Bismillah Khan?
(a) shehnai player (b) Pungi player (c) drum player

Extract-5

To the little girl, he was a figure to be feared and avoided. Every morning before going to work he came into her room and gave her a casual kiss.

Questions:

- (i) Who does 'he' refer to in this extract?
(a) the father of the little girl (b) the mother of the little girl (c) the brother of the little girl
- (ii) What were the feelings of the little girl towards his father?
(a) She was afraid of him (b) She loved him. (c) She hated him.
- (iii) What did 'he' do before going to work every morning?
(a) He casually kissed her. (b) He woke her up. (c) He asked her to sing.

Extract-6

At the age of two-and-a-half, Einstein still wasn't talking. When he finally did learn to speak, he uttered everything twice. Einstein did not know what to do with other children, and his playmates called him "Brother Boring." So, the youngster played by himself much of the time. He specially loved mechanical toys. Looking at his new-born sister, Maja, he is said to have said: "Fine, but where are her wheels?"

Questions:

- (i) By what age did Einstein not learn to speak?
(a) three and half years (b) four and half years (c) two and a half years
- (ii) What did Albert's classmates call him?
(a) a genius (b) dull (c) brother boring
- (iii). What did Einstein love to play with?

- (a) plastic toys (b) mechanical toys (c) friends

Extract-7

Evelyn Glennie's loss of hearing had been gradual. Her mother remembers noticing something was wrong when the eight-year-old Evelyn was waiting to play the piano. 'They called her name and she didn't move. I suddenly realised she hadn't heard,' says Isabel Glennie. For quite a while Evelyn managed to conceal her growing deafness from friends and teachers. But by the time she was eleven her marks had deteriorated and her headmistress urged her parents to take her to a specialist.

Marks

Questions:

- i) Evelyn's loss of hearing take place---
- a) at birth (b) eight years old (c) eleven years old
- ii) Evelyn managed to hide her deafness from-
- a) her mother (b) her friends (c) her specialist
- iii) Who urged her parents to take her to a specialist?
- a) friends (b) teachers (c) headmistress

Extract-8

Her mother remembers noticing something was wrong when the eight-year-old Evelyn was waiting to play the piano. "They called her name and she didn't move. I suddenly realized she hadn't heard," says Isabel Glennie. For quite a while Evelyn managed to conceal her growing deafness from friends and teachers. But by the time she was eleven her marks had deteriorated and her headmistress urged her parents to take her to a specialist

Questions:

- i) What made Isabel suspect Evelyn's hearing ability?
- (a) She didn't hear her name. (b) She missed her music lessons. (c) She lost interest in studies.
- ii.) Evelyn's headmistress advised her parents to consult a specialist because she didn't score good marks. (True/ false)
- iii) Find the word/phrase in the passage which means the same as "to hid".

Extract-9

To the little girl he was a figure to be feared and avoided. Every morning before going to work he came into her room and gave her a casual kiss, to which she responded with 'Good Bye Father'. And oh, there Was a glad sense of relief when she heard the noise of the carriage growing fainter and fainter down the long road!

Questions:

- i) The little girl feared and avoided-
- (a) her mother (b) her father (c) her grandfather
- ii) Her father visited her-
- (a) in evening (b) in morning (c) in afternoon
- iii) Find out a word from the passage which means "answered"

Extract-10

For reasons I have never been able to understand, a sudden demand for tamarind seeds erupted in the market. I used to collect the seeds and sell them to a provision shop on Mosque Street. A day's collection would fetch me the princely sum of one anna. My brother-in-law Jallaluddin would tell me stories about the War which I would later attempt to trace in the headlines in Dinamani. Our area, being isolated, was completely unaffected by the War. But soon India was forced to join the Allied Forces and something like a state of emergency was declared.

Questions:

- (i) From which lesson the above passage has been taken?
- (a) The Little Girl (b) My Childhood (c) The Fun They Had
- (ii) Abdul Kalam earned money by selling-
- (a) newspaper (b) tamarind seeds (c) sweets
- (iii) Dinamani was a-

(a) book (b) newspaper (c) magazine

(B) Extracts from poetry (Beehive)

1×3=3 marks

Extract -1

When the humid shadows hover
Over all the starry spheres
And the melancholy darkness
Gently weeps in rainy tears,
What a bliss to press the pillow
Of a cottage- chamber bed
And lie listening to the patter
Of the soft rain overhead!

Question:

(i) From which poem the above extract has been taken?

(a) The Road Not Taken (b) Rain on the Roof (c) Wind

(ii). The opposite of the word 'bliss' is-----

(a) wish (b) curse (c) desire

(iii) Where do the shadows hover?

(a) on pillow (b) on starry spheres (c) on rainy tears

Extract-2

Two roads diverged in a yellow wood.
And sorry I could not travel both
And be one traveller, long I stood
And looked down once as far as I could
To where it bent in the undergrowth

Questions:

i) What does 'yellow wood' mean?

(a) spring (b) autumn (c) winter

ii) Why was the traveller feeling sorry?

a) because he could not travel

b) because he could not travel both the roads

c) because he could travel

iii) From which poem the above lines have been taken?

(a) Wind (b) The Road Not Taken (c) Rain on the Roof

Extract-3

Now in memory comes my mother
As she used in years ago,
To regard the darling dreamers
Ere she left them till the dawn:
O! I feel her fond look on me
As I list to this refrain
Which is played upon the shingles
By the patter of the rain.

Question:

i) Which sound is the poet listening to?

(a) sound of wind (b) sound of insects (c) sound of rain

ii) The sound reminds the poet of-

(a) his father (b) his mother (c) his brother

iii) Which word in the extract means "the ability to remember things"?

Extract 4

Wind, come softly
Don't break the shutters of the windows
Don't scatter the papers
Don't throw down the books on the shelf.

Questions:

- i) Whom does the poet request in the above lines?
- ii) Write any one action of the wind.
- iii) Find out a word from the extract which means "thrown in different directions".

Extract-5

Then took the other, as just as fair,
Because it was grassy and wanted wear;
Though as for that the passing there
Had worn them really about the same,"

Questions:

- (i) How was the other road?
(a) It was still grassy (b) The other road was dusty (c) The road was full of stones.
- (ii) Why did the second road present a better claim than the first?
(a) It had never been walked before (b) It was still dusty. (c) It was beautiful.
- (iii) Who has composed the above poem?
(a) Robert Frost (b) Phoebe Cary (c) Subramania Bharti

Extract-6

Frail crumbling houses, crumbling doors, crumbling rafters,
crumbling wood, crumbling bodies, crumbling lives,
crumbling hearts-
the wind god winnows and crushes them all.

Questions:

- (i) Why are the houses, doors, rafters etc. crumbling?
(a) because they are weak (b) because they are solid (c) because they are strong
- (ii) Why has the wind been called 'god'?
(a) because, like 'god', he uses his power
(b) remove and crush the undesirable, weak things.
(c) both (i) and ii)
- (iii) What does the wind god do?
(a) using its force winnows and crushes
(b) protects all
(c) none of the above

Q.11 Short Answer Type Questions from Prose from Beehive (30 words)

2×6=12

Lesson 1 The Fun They Had

- 1. What did Margie write in her diary?
- 2. What subjects did Margie and Tommy learn?
- 3. What is a tele book?
- 3. What things about the book did Margie and Tommy find strange?
- 4. What kind of teachers did Margie and Tommy have?
- 5. What had once happened to Tommy's teacher?
- 6. What had the mechanical teacher been giving to Margie?
- 7. In which subject was Margie failing repeatedly?
- 8. Where was Margie's school? Did she have any classmates?

Lesson 2 The Sound of Music

Part I

1. Who helped Evelyn to continue with music? What did he do and say?
2. When was Evelyn's deafness first noticed? When was it confirmed?
3. How does Evelyn hear music?
4. Where had Evelyn got admission to learn music?
5. Who had suggested Evelyn's parents to send her deaf school?
6. What did Ron Forbes do with drums?
7. Name the award given to Evelyn for performing solo?

Part II

1. Why did Aurangzeb ban the playing of the pungi?
2. How is a Shehnai different from a Pungi?
3. Who invented 'Shehnai'?
4. How many holes does a Shehnai have on its body?
5. Where was Bismillah Khan born?
6. Which highest civilian award in India was conferred on Bismillah Khan?

Lesson 3 The Little Girl

1. Who were the people in Kezia's family?
2. Why was Kezia afraid of her father?
3. How did the little girl feel when her father left for the office in the morning?
4. What was the little girl's fault when she appeared before her father?
5. On what occasion did Kezia's grandmother ask her to present a gift to her father?
6. What gift did Kezia prepare for her father?
7. What did Kezia stuff the pin-cushion with?

Lesson 4 A Truly Beautiful Mind

1. What did Einstein call his desk drawer at the patent office? Why?
2. Why did Einstein write a letter to Franklin Roosevelt?
3. What problem did develop in Albert when he learnt to speak?
4. What did the playmates call Einstein?
5. In what subject was Einstein highly gifted?
6. In what subject was Einstein much interested?
7. What did the headmaster say about Einstein?

Lesson-5 The Snake and the Mirror

1. Describe the doctor's house.
2. What two important decisions did the doctor take while he was looking in the mirror?
3. Why did the snake leave the doctor's arm?
4. How did the snake change the writer's opinion about himself?
5. What made the doctor utter 'Death lurked four inches away'?
6. What sounds did the doctor hear? What did he think it was? How many times did he hear it?

Lesson 6 My Childhood

1. Where was Abdul Kalam's house?
2. Who were Abdul Kalam's school friends? What did they later become?
3. How did Abdul Kalam earn his first wages?
4. What happened when he was in the fifth standard?
5. What was a lasting impression left on him when he was shifted to the last row?
6. How did Ramanadha Sastry feel when Dr Kalam was shifted to his seat in the last row?
7. How did Sivasubramania Iyer do his best to break social barriers?
8. How did his wife behave when Kalam was invited to his science teacher's home for a meal?
9. What was the reaction of Sivasubramania when his wife refused to serve Dr Kalam in the kitchen?

Lesson 8 Reach for the Top

Part I

1. Why was Santosh Yadav sent to the local School?
2. When did she leave home for Delhi, and why?
3. How did Santosh begin to climb mountains?

Part II

1. What are, other than tennis, Maria's likings?
2. How was Maria treated by her fellow students at Florida?

Lesson 10 Kathmandu

1. Name the two temples the author visited in Kathmandu?
2. What does Vikram Seth compare to the quills of a porcupine?
3. Name five kinds of flutes?
4. What difference does the author note between the flute seller and the other hawkers?
5. With whom author visit the two temples in Kathmandu?
6. What is the sign outside the Pashupatinath temple?
7. What do the worshippers do?
8. Who comes to the temple from the royal family?
9. What did the two monkeys do?

Lesson 11 If I Were You

- 1 Describe Gerrard's appearance?
- 2 What made Gerrard ask the intruder "Are you an American?"
- 3 What sort of a person is an intruder? Give examples to illustrate.
- 4 Why does the intruder intend to kill Gerrard?
- 5 How does Gerrard behave on seeing gun-totting stranger in his cottage?
- 6 Why does the intruder does not kill Gerrard immediately?
- 7 Why does the intruder call himself "a poor hunted rat"?
- 8 Why was the criminal been called an intruder all through the play?
- 9 Bring out the contrast between Gerrard and the intruder.
- 10 How does Gerrard propose to use the intruder's episode?

Q.12 Short Answer Type from Poem Beehive (Poetry) 30 words

2×2=4

Poem 1 The Road Not Taken

1. Where does the traveller find himself? What problem does he face?
2. Which of the two roads did the poet choose and why?
3. What do yellow woods represent?
4. Why was the poet looking at the path?
5. What does grassy mean in the poem?
6. Where does the poet find himself?
7. What do the words 'Long I stood' mean in the poem?

Poem 2 Wind

1. How does the poet want the wind to come?
2. What does the wind god do?
3. Who has written the poem 'Wind'?
4. What does the wind do with the books?
5. Why does the author ask the wind to come swiftly?

6. How does the wind become the cause of rain?
7. Does the wind god do what we tell him?
8. What does the wind symbolise?

Poem 3 Rain on the Roof

1. What does the poet like to do when it rains?
2. What sound do the raindrops make?
3. What makes an echo in the poet's heart?
4. What is the single major memory that comes to the poet?
5. Who are the 'darling dreamers' the poet refers to?
6. How does the sky look before the rain falls?

Poem 4 The Lake Isle of Innisfree

1. What kind of place is Innisfree?
2. The three things the poet wants to do when he would go back there.
3. What he hears and sees there and its effect on him?
4. What is the tone of the poem?
5. Describe the person, the place or the thing brought vividly to life by the poet.
6. Why does the poet want to go to Innisfree?
7. How is the city life different from the life at the Lake of Innisfree?
8. Briefly describe one major theme of the poem "The Lake Isle of Innisfree"

Poem-5 A Legend of the Northland

1. Why are the people in the Northland not able to sleep throughout the night?
2. What means of transportations are used in the Northland?
3. What did Saint Peter ask the old lady for?
4. What provoked St. Peter?
5. How did St. Peter punish the old lady?
6. What is the popular legend of the Northland? Do you think it is true?
7. The poet doesn't consider the legend to be true but wants to narrate the story. Why? Give one reason.
8. Why was Saint Peter tired and hungry?
9. Describe the landscape of the Northland as described in the poem.

Poem 6 No Men Are Foreign

1. Whom does the poet refer to as 'our brothers' and why?
2. How does the poet suggest that all people on earth are the same?
3. What does the poet say about hating our brothers?
4. When do we defile the earth?

Poem 8 On Killing a Tree

1. How does a tree become strong?
2. How does a tree grow to its full size? List the words suggestive of its life and activity.
3. How does the tree heal itself?
4. What are miniature boughs? What happens if they are left unchecked?

Poem 10 A Slumber Did My Spirit Seal

1. What does the poet mean by 'spirit' and in what state was it?
2. What caused the slumber of the poet?
3. What changes did the slumber bring in the poet's feelings?

Q.13 Short Answer Type questions from Supplementary Reader 'Moments' (30 words) 2×2=4

Lesson 1-The Lost Child

1. What are the things the child sees on his way to the fair?
2. In the fair he wants many things. What are they?

3. What did the child see at the sweetmeat shop?
4. When does the child realise that he has lost his way?
5. Who rescued the lost child? What did he offer to buy him?
6. What was the first reaction of the child when he realized that he had lost his parents?
7. How did balloons fascinate the child?
8. What plea did the child finally make to his parents?

Lesson-2 The Adventures of Toto

1. Where did Grandfather buy Toto from and why?
2. Describe Toto the monkey that Grandfather bought from the tonga-driver.
3. Why did the narrator and his Grandfather hide Toto?
4. How did Toto manage to escape from the closet?
5. Where did Grandfather hide Toto after his escape from the closet?
6. Why did Grandfather decide to take Toto to Saharanpur?
7. How did Grandfather take Toto to Saharanpur?
8. Why did Grandfather have to pay three rupees to the Ticket-Collector?

Lesson-3 Iswaran the Storyteller

1. In what way is Iswaran an asset to Mahendra?
2. How does Iswaran describe the uprooted tree on the highway?
3. How does Iswaran narrate the story of the tusker?
4. What work did Mahendra do?
5. Do you think Mahendra was a fussy man?
6. Why has Iswaran been called an asset?
7. How had Iswaran controlled the elephant?
8. Why did Iswaran prepare a special dinner one night?
9. Do you think Mahendra was fearful of ghosts?
10. What did Mahendra see outside his window one dark night when he was woken up by a moaning sound?
11. How did Mahendra react to his ghostly misadventure?

Lesson -4 In the Kingdom of Fools

1. What are the two strange things the guru and his disciple find in the Kingdom of Fools?
2. Why does the disciple decide to stay in the Kingdom of Fools?
3. Name all the people who are tried in the king's court.
4. Who is the real culprit according to the king?
5. Who became the king and the prime minister of the kingdom?
6. What did the king and minister order for the people of the city?
7. What did the guru realise?
8. To whom did servant's eyes fall on and why?
9. Why was the king puzzled?
10. What are the two strange things the guru and his disciple find in the Kingdom of Fools?

Lesson -5 The Happy Prince

1. Why does the Happy Prince send a ruby for the seamstress?
2. What does the swallow do in the seamstress' house?
3. What does the swallow see when it flies over the city?
4. For whom does the prince send the sapphires?
5. What were the drops of the rain actually?
6. Why did the swallow not leave the prince and go to Egypt?
7. To whom did the prince send his ruby and why?
8. What were two little boys doing under the archway of a bridge?
9. What did the Happy Prince ask the swallow to do with the gold on his body?
10. What did the statue of the Happy Prince have for its eyes?
11. What did the Happy Prince have on his sword-hilt?

Lesson -7 The Last Leaf

1. Where did Sue and Johnsy stay? What was their profession?
2. What illness did Johnsy have? Who looked after her?
3. Why was Johnsy counting the leaves on the creeper outside her window?
4. Who was Behrman?
5. What did Sue feel when she saw the last leaf on the creeper? Who was at the window with her?

Lesson-8 A House Is Not a Home

1. Why was Zan sad in a new high school?
2. What does this story reflect?
3. What happened one Sunday afternoon?
4. Why was Zan astonished at school?
5. How did Zan come out of his depression?

Lesson-9 The Accidental Tourist

1. What happened when the zip of the bag gave a way?
2. What happened to Bill's finger?
3. Why were Bill's teeth blue?
4. Why did Bill Bryson return to hotel desk frequently?
5. How many airlines has the narrator managed to travel?
6. On which occasion did narrator and his family go on a trip?
7. Why did Bill Bryson return to hotel desk frequently?
8. What started the trouble for Bryson at the Logan airport in Boston?
9. How did Bill Bryson end up in a "crash position" in the aircraft?
10. What measures did he adopt when he travelled alone?
11. What happened at the London airport when the author was going to England on a long journey with family?

Lesson-10 The Beggar

1. What was the name of the beggar?
2. Who did Lushkoff beg from?
3. What was Sergei's profession?
4. What did Sergei remember about the beggar on seeing him?
5. What work did Sergei offer to the beggar?
6. How did Sergei recognise the beggar?
7. The beggar was a liar. What two lies did he tell Sergei?
8. What kind of work was given to Lushkoff initially? Why did he agree to do it?
9. How did Olga treat Lushkoff in the beginning? Why did she do this?
10. Where did Sergei send Lushkoff? What advice did he give him?
11. Where did Sergei see Lushkoff after two years? What work was he doing then?

Q.14 Long Answer type Questions from prose (Beehive) 75 words-

3 marks

Lesson 1 The Fun They Had

1. How does Tommy describe the old kind of school?
2. Why did Margie hate school? Why did she think the old kind of school must have been fun?
3. Why was Margie doing badly in geography? What did the County Inspector do to help her?

Lesson 2 The Sound of Music

Part I

1. When was Evelyn's deafness first noticed? When was it confirmed?
2. Why did Bismillah Khan refuse to start a shehnai school in the U.S.A.?
3. How does Evelyn hear music?

Part II

1. Why did Aurangzeb ban the playing of the pungi?
2. How is a Shehnai different from a Pungi?

Lesson 3 The Little Girl

1. How does Kezia begin to see her father as a human being who needs her sympathy?
2. In what ways did Kezia's grandmother encourage her to get to know her father better?

Lesson 4 A Truly Beautiful Mind

1. How did Einstein react to the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki?
2. Why does the world remember Einstein as a "world citizen"?
3. Why did Einstein write a letter to Franklin Roosevelt?

Lesson 6 My Childhood

1. Why did Abdul Kalam want to leave Rameswaram? What did his father say to this? What do you think his words mean?
2. What characteristics did Abdul Kalam inherit from his parents?

Lesson 8 Reach for the Top

Part I

1. How did Santosh begin to climb mountains?
2. What incidents during the Everest expedition show Santosh's concern for her team-mates?
3. How does she describe her feelings at the Summit of Everest?
4. How was Santosh different from other girls in her village?

Part II

1. What was the secret of Maria's success?
2. How did Maria's father contribute to the success of Maria?

Lesson 10 Kathmandu

1. How does the author describe Kathmandu's busiest streets?
2. What is the belief at Pashupatinath about the end of Kaliyug?
3. How was the atmosphere at Pashupatinath?
4. Why did the policeman stop the party of Westerners in the temple?
5. What were the activities which one can notice at the Bagmati river?

Lesson-11 If I Were You

1. Why does the intruder choose Gerrard as the man whose identity he wants to take on?
2. How did Gerrard get rid of the intruder?
3. Why did the intruder find Gerrard's cooked up story of criminal background convincing?
4. Why do you think the intruder wants to know more about Gerrard?

Q.15 Long Answer Type Questions from Poetry from Beehive (75 words)

3 marks

Poem 1 The Road Not Taken

1. What do the two roads stand for?
2. Where did the two roads diverge? What was the difficulty?
3. Write the central idea of the poem 'The Road Not Taken'.
4. What would the poet tell after ages with a sigh?
5. Describe the two paths that the poet finds. Which road did he choose?
6. Was the poet satisfied with his decision of taking the second road? Why or why not?

Poem 2 Wind

1. What should we do to make friends with the wind?
2. How is wind by nature?
3. What does the poet say the wind god winnows?
4. Write the central idea of the poem 'Wind'.

Poem 3 Rain on the Roof

1. Why does the poet call the sound of the rain as 'refrain'?
2. What does the poet like to do when it rains? Is the poet now a child? Is his mother still alive?
3. Do you like rain? What do you do when it rains steadily or heavily as described in the poem?
4. What is the message of the poem "Rain on the Roof"?

Poem 4 The Lake Isle of Innisfree

1. What are the ideas contained in the poem "THE Lake Isle of Innisfree"?
2. In the poem 'The Lake Isle of Innisfree', what does the poet find so attractive about?
3. In your opinion, what words or phrases used by the poet are the most effective in bringing the person, place or thing for life? Give reasons for your answer.
4. Does the poem 'The Lake Isle of Innisfree' celebrate the theme of escapism? Explain

Poem 5 A Legend of the Northland

1. What is the theme of the poem, 'A Legend of the Northland'?
2. Write the story of 'A Legend of the Northland'.
3. What is the significance of Woodpecker bird in the poem?

Poem 6 No Men Are Foreign

1. Why does the poet call harvests 'peaceful' and war as 'winter'?
2. How does the poet propose to win over other countries?
3. What is the central idea of the poem?

Poem 7 The Duck and the Kangaroo

1. What do you learn about the Duck from the poem?
2. What do you learn about the Kangaroo from the poem?

Poem 8 On Killing a Tree

1. What is the meaning of bleeding bark? What makes it bleed?
2. Why does it take so much time to kill a tree?
3. What is the theme of the poem on killing a tree?

Poem 9 The Snake Trying

1. Why does the poet want the snake to be spared?

Poem 10 A slumber did my spirit seal

1. How does the poet react to his loved one's death?
2. How does the poet imagine her to be after death?
3. What is the central theme of the poem?

16. Long Answer Type Questions from Supplementary Reader 'Moments' (75 words)

Chapter 1 The Lost Child

1. Who rescued the lost child? What did he offer to buy him?
2. How did the child react in front of the Juggler?
3. Why did the child not stay for long near the snake charmer?
4. Where did the lost child meet a kind-hearted person in the fair?
5. Why? Where did the child's parents stop and why?
6. Where did the lost child go towards the temple? What happened there?

Chapter 2 The Adventure of Toto

1. Describe Toto the monkey that Grandfather bought from the tonga-driver.
2. Do you think Grandmother was a keen lover like his Grandfather? Give reasons for your answer.
3. Did Toto and Nana become friends? Give reasons for your answer.
4. "Toto was a pretty monkey". Explain
5. Mention the animals that were kept in Grandfather's private zoo?
6. Discuss the incident that took place at the railway station?

7. How does Toto take bath? Where has he learnt to do this?
- 8 How does Toto almost boil/himself alive?

Chapter 3 Iswaran the Storyteller

1. Do you think the title 'Iswaran the Storyteller' is appropriate?
2. Describe the incident with the tusker. What does it reveal about Iswaran's character?
3. Iswaran was a fantastic storyteller. Comment.
4. Discuss the character of Mahendra.
5. What did Mahendra see outside his window one dark night when he was woken up by a moaning sound? How did it affect him?
6. Do you think Mahendra was fearful of ghosts? Give reasons for your answer.
7. Why has Iswaran been called an asset? Who was he an asset to?

Chapter 4 The Kingdom of Fools

1. Write down the summary of the story.
2. Describe the city of Fools in your own words.
3. Why did guru advise his disciple to leave the place?
4. How did the thief break into the merchant's house?
5. What did the king ask the merchant when he arrived?
6. How did the bricklayer plead to the king before he could order the execution?
7. Write down a short note on 'the wisdom of Guru'.
8. What is moral of the story?
9. Justify the title of the story in your own words.
10. Why were the guru and his disciple astonished in the city of Fools?
11. What are the Guru's words of wisdom? When does the disciple remember them?
12. What was the trial in the court of the kingdom of fools about? Justify.

Lesson-5 The Happy Prince

1. How did the prince and the swallow enable the playwright to finish his work?
2. Describe the statue of the Happy Prince.
3. How did the prince and the swallow help the poor?
4. To whom did the prince send his ruby and why?
5. Why did the swallow not leave the Prince and go to Egypt?
6. What is the most pathetic event in the story, 'The Happy Prince'?
7. What did the swallow see when it was flying over the city?
8. For whom does the prince send his sapphires and why?
9. Describe the young man in the garret. Why could he not complete his play?
10. Why do the courtiers call the prince 'the Happy Prince'? Is he really happy? What does he see all around him?

Lesson 7 The Last Leaf

1. What is Behrman's master piece? What makes Sue say so?
2. What is Johnsy's illness? What can cure her, the medicine or the willingness to live?
3. Do you think the feeling of depression Johnsy has is common among teenagers?

Lesson 8 A House is Not a Home

1. What actions of the school mates have changed the author's understanding of life & people & comfort him emotionally?

Lesson-9 The Accidental Tourist

1. How would you describe Bill Bryson as an accidental tourist? Describe.
2. What was Bryson's worst experience while flying? Why?

3.How did Bill Bryson offend his lady co-passenger in a flight?

Lesson-10 The Beggar

- 1.Describe the first meeting between Sergei and Lushkoff. How did Sergei take pity on Lushkoff ?
- 2.Sergei brought Lushkoff home to get some wood chopped. How did he help after brought?
3. What values did Olga exhibit while saving the life of Lushkoff?
- 4.What are the different ways in which the writer refers to Lushkoff? Why?

